





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## Wreck of the Central America.

Subjoined we give our readers the statement of a passenger on board the ill-fated ship Central America, which they will find more full than any of the telegraphic reports of this heart-rending catastrophe. We also republish a partial list of the rescued passengers. The accounts which have reached us make it appear that the chief engineer was much to be blamed for the loss of the vessel.

### Statement of Mr. Wm. Birch.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday Evening.

From Mr. Wm. Birch, of the San Francisco Minstrels, whose wife is among the saved on board the bark Marine, and who himself fished up by the bark Ellen, after six hours exposure in the water, we obtained some interesting particulars of the fearful experience which he has gone through. The voyage of the Central America from Aspinwall to Havana had been an exceedingly pleasant, the officers were attentive and apparently careful of the safety of the ship, and all were pleased with the vessel and her rapid sailing. They left Havana on Tuesday, the 8th, with a pleasant prospect of soon completing their trip. On Wednesday it commenced blowing very strongly, and throughout the day the gale increased in fury. The night was dismal and fearful, though everything on board the steamer still was an aspect of safety, and no apprehension of the calamity that succeeded were then entertained. It however rained heavily whilst the wind seemed every hour to gain new violence. All day Thursday and during Thursday night the hurricane continued without apparently a moment's cessation. On Friday morning it became known among the passengers that the vessel was leaking, and it also then became evident that difficulty was experienced in maintaining a steady head of steam to keep the vessel's head to the sea. The difficulty in maintaining the fire, as Mr. Birch was informed by one of the engineers, was occasioned by their having to use refuse coal, the good coal being covered by the water and out of reach. The waiters and firemen were then organized in to gangs and commenced passing coal to the engine room. The water, however, gained steadily, the steam grew less and less, and the engines soon stopped entirely.

The stoppage of the machinery prevented the steamer from being kept before the wind, and she fell into the trough of the sea, and commenced laboring, but not very heavily. The passengers were then called aft, informed of the danger of their position, with which they were already fully impressed. They were organized into parties for the purpose of bailing, knowing that upon these efforts depended their only hope of safety. The water was passed up in buckets by files of men, and barrels were rigged and raised by ropes from the hold. Though these efforts were steadily and earnestly pursued, the water still continued to gain upon them. On Saturday the gale had somewhat abated, and though the steamer was then almost water-tight, the bailing operations were continued with the hope of keeping her afloat until relief came from some passing vessel. The behavior of both passengers and crew, Mr. Birch, and all with whom we conversed, describes as admirable. They were calm, orderly and courageous, cheerfully obeying the directions given and promptly relieving each other in their efforts to keep the water down. The females on board were especially marked by their fortitude and presence of mind, which is so often developed by the sex in hours of great danger.

Saturday morning wore slowly and wearily away. The tremendous exertions of the bailers seemed to have no effect upon the water, the laboring of the vessel caused the leak to gain faster and faster, and death for the greater portion at least of those on board, seemed inevitable. Still a good degree of order was maintained. Even in that dreadful hour, the tired workers who had labored through the night, were lying asleep, whilst others on deck were scanning the horizon in search of a sail, or devising means for their safety when the final plunge came.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a glad cry announced an approaching vessel. The flag of the steamer was set at half mast, and by Capt. Herndon's directions, guns were fired. These signals attracted the desired attention and soon the vessel, which proved to be the brig Marine, of Boston bore down. The brig was in a crippled condition, having had carried away part of her mainmast, but the promptness with which she answered the signals, and the readiness with which she came to anchor, cheered the hearts of the passengers and gave them an almost assured hope of safety. The gale was abating, and once on board the brig there seemed no doubt she would be able to get into port with all. The boats of the steamer, two of which had previously been stowed or washed away during the gale, were got out, and by Capt. Herndon's directions, in the property of which the male passengers willingly acquiesced, the women and children were first placed in the boats. The greater portion of them were stowed in the two first boats and started for the brig. In the third boat Mr. Birch saw the first engineer, George E. Ashby, with three ladies who were last in leaving the ship. Another man jumped into the boat and Ashby ordered him out, and threatened him with a dirk for not going. Mr. Birch was acquainted with Ashby and called to him to take him on board. He directed him to find James Birch, United States mail contractor, who was on board. He went in search of his namesake, found him in his state room changing his clothes, told him the boat was waiting and immediately returned to the side. The engineer was then at some distance, with but a few persons on board. His leaving the ship was said to be in opposition to the Captain's orders, and was generally censured by the passengers.

The three boats were eagerly watched as they approached the brig, and general feelings of joy were experienced when their passengers were seen safely transferred to her decks. Of the three boats that went off Mr. Birch saw but two return. As these approached the steamer a general rush took place to get in them. One boat was filled immediately and put off. Those in the other boat became alarmed at the rush and shoved off with about half a load. It was then about six o'clock in the evening, the brig had drifted to a considerable distance from the steamer, a heavy sea was still running, and before the boats reached the ship on their return trip, darkness came on.

Nothing more was seen of the brig, and the hopes of the passengers, lately so elated by the prospect of safety, gave way to despair. It was evident that no more efforts could be made for morning for the transfer of passengers, and every moment the certainty increased that the steamer would float but a short time longer. A few determined men were still working with the buckets and barrels, but the major portion were disposed in different portions of the ship, fastening life preservers on, securing themselves to pieces of boards, doors, etc. Still there was a wonderful degree of calmness and composure exhibited. The first premonitory symptom of the sinking of the steamer was a heavy lurch when a large wave struck and went over her bow. A good many were swept off by this, others seeing that the final moment was approaching jumped off, and were carried away by the drift of the sea.

Mr. Birch had tied a short rope to his arm, thinking it might be useful, and started forward where a raft was in progress of construction. On the wheelhouse he saw Capt. Herndon still calm and self-possessed. Remembering that Captain Luce, who was on the wheelhouse of the Arctic when she went down, was saved by clinging to it, he for a moment thought of taking a position by Captain Herndon. Fearing he would be struck by the chimneys which were abreast the wheelhouse, he continued on to the forward part of the boat. At this time the most of the passengers were on deck dispersed in different quarters, the greatest number perhaps being aft and upon the hurricane deck. Arriving forward, Mr. Birch secured a piece of board and stood ready for the final plunge. A second lurch drove another large number into the sea, and almost immediately afterward came a third lurch, and then the steamer settled rapidly, going down as our informant described it, with what seemed the rapidity of an

arrow from a bow. He was drawn down, down in the vortex caused by the sinking of the vessel, receiving two severe blows on the shoulder from what he supposed to be an iron bar. In the lightning-like thought of the fearful moment he gave up hope, but finally the downward tendency was arrested and he shot up to the surface amidst a confused mass of struggling human beings, mixed with floating boards, parts of the hurricane deck, loose boards, and other light portions of the ship which had broken away from the hull.

Mr. Birch in his return to the surface, had involuntarily grasped some boards, and sustained by these, reached a half-way, on which there were already three young men. He secured himself to this with the piece of rope, and with his companions watched for any sail that might bring relief. When he first rose to the surface, as far as could be seen and everywhere around were heard the shouts and cries of the hundreds who were struggling in the water for life. Gradually these subsided. Many, who had secured nothing to float upon, sank forever; the others, who were separated by the force of the waves, and were driven off in groups. All it may be presumed, were earnestly watching for relief, but during many anxious hours none appeared. Shouts continued to re-echo from the different parties, who hoped thus to attract attention, and these finally brought to their aid the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. Johnson, who hearing cries of distress rescued those nearest to him, and learning from them that others were still in the water, continued his search until 9 o'clock the next morning, at which time forty-nine persons had been rescued. He continued cruising around the vicinity until afternoon on Sunday, when no more being seen, the Ellen bore away for Norfolk, the nearest point. The conduct of Capt. Johnson merits the highest praise. His action in coming to the aid of the sufferers was prompt, and the search continued as long as a hope remained that another life could be saved. His kindness to the saved was afterwards unceasing.

## Wreck of the Central America—Arrival of the Rescued, &c.

[From the Portsmouth Transcript.]

The steamship Central America, W. L. Herndon, United States Navy, commander, bound from Aspinwall to New York, foundered at sea at eight o'clock, A. M., on the 12th inst., lat. 31.50, long. 7.15, on the Eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, with about 500 souls on board, and over \$2,000,000 in treasure.

The brig Marine, (supposed to be of Boston) although in a disabled condition, succeeded in rescuing from the ill-fated steamer all the women, on board, supposed to be about 26 in number, with their children, besides about 20 men, mostly comprising the boat's crew.

The conduct of the chief engineer is said to be the sole cause of the terrible disaster, as the engines were not kept going, and the vessel was left to the storm up to the hour of her going down. Whilst the captain and crew are said to have acted nobly, the chief engineer fled in one of the boats one hour previous to the ship's sinking.

It is reported, however, that the engineer took off a number of ladies and other passengers, whose fate is not certainly ascertained though the supposition is, that they are probably saved.

An American schooner ran down to the steamer but did not succeed in rendering any assistance.

At the time the Central America, sank no boats or sails were in sight, and the 49 passengers of the survivors were only by clinging to such articles of the wreck as were washed from her, in which condition they were left to the mercy of the waves for ten or twelve hours, until their deliverance.

At 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th inst., the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. A. Johnson, from Balize, Honduras, bound to Falmouth, England, passed near the scene of disaster, and answering to the cries of the floating survivors, finally succeeded, after a search of several hours, in rescuing 49 persons, which she brought in today.

It is supposed that the following are all the passengers out of 615 souls who have survived the disaster:

Capt. Thos. W. Badger, (lady on brig Marine)  
San Francisco, Cal.  
A. J. Gaston, (lady on brig Marine) San Francisco, Cal.  
R. F. Brown, Sacramento.  
O. Harvey, Playville.  
William Birch, San Francisco Minstrels, (lady on brig Marine) San Francisco, Cal.  
J. A. Forrester, Murphy's, Cal.  
Oliver P. Manlove, Grant county, Wis.  
B. Clark, Polk county, Mo.  
John D. B. Emerts, Oregon city, O. T.  
H. T. O'Connor, (mother on brig Marine) Albany, New York.  
Julius Stetson, Shaw's Flat, Cal.  
T. A. Wells, Legden, Mass.  
George Bryan Ulster county, N. Y.  
James H. Rass, Mahoning county, Ohio.  
Thomas McNeish, Grass Valley, Cal.  
W. N. N. Osborn, Estlin county, Minn.  
J. N. Fallene, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Wm. Chase, Mich.  
J. C. Taylor, Cohose Falls, Albany co., New York.  
E. Ayulo, Lima, Peru.  
Henry Halcen, Montreal, Canada.  
Wm. F. Fletcher, Bloomfield, Me.  
William, Irie, Wis.  
C. Casey, Ark.  
J. M. Casey, Ark.  
John N. Crafts, Maine.  
Henry Rinnel, Ill.  
Jacob Quener, Watertown, N. Y.  
Henry Hartman, Bremen, Germany.  
John B. McCabe, N. Y.  
S. Caldwell, N. Y.  
Benj. Sage, wife on Marine, S. Louis.  
John George, England.  
Edward Moore, Boston.  
B. M. Lee, Plattsburgh, Pa.  
James Jackson, Mo.  
Charles Reid, N. Y.  
Mr. Childs, N. Y.  
Mr. Howe, San Francisco, Cal.  
Mr. C. Y. Leook, San Francisco, Cal.  
One passenger, name unknown, ascertained to be Robert Ridley.

The undersigned are survivors of the crew of the steamer:  
James M. Frazier, 2d Officer, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
John Keefer, 2d Assistant Engineer.  
John James, Fire Room.  
Bartholomew McCarty, Fire Room.  
Aaron Holcom, saloon cook, N. Y.  
Henry Hardenburgh, ship cook, N. Y.  
Tim. McHugh, seaman.

Total—49 passengers saved on board Norwegian Bark Ellen.

It is to be hoped that some palliating circumstances may be elicited when time shall have elapsed sufficient to clear up this matter, in regard to the Chief Engineer's desertion of the ship, and to his singular conduct previous to that desertion. It is said he acted the part of a coward in deserting his duty, when there was no earthly necessity for such conduct, and at a time when a little nerve would have saved the ship and brought all in without harm.

The vessel was in a strong sea-way at this time and laboring very heavily in the trough of the sea, and it is believed if the Chief Engineer had kept up the steam so the steamer could have worked, she would have worked out of her difficulties, but in this critical moment he neglected to do his duty, and the steamer was rendered entirely unmanageable.

It is to be hoped that some palliating circumstances may be elicited when time shall have elapsed sufficient to clear up this matter, in regard to the Chief Engineer's desertion of the ship, and to his singular conduct previous to that desertion. It is said he acted the part of a coward in deserting his duty, when there was no earthly necessity for such conduct, and at a time when a little nerve would have saved the ship and brought all in without harm.

One incident connected with this heart-rending catastrophe, is said to be: that the Captain of the Norwegian bark, sometime previous to finding the survivors of the steamer on his deck a bird flew in his face three times, when he made an alteration of three points in his course, by which means he was made the happy instrument of saving the lives of the forty-nine survivors.

## Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 22.

Senator Slidell has received a letter from Senator Benjamin, dated from the City of Mexico, 14th, announcing that he and his colleague had succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with the Mexican Government relative to the Tehuantepec transit route, and that President Comforn had acted in the matter against the earnest protest of his minister, Mr. Forsyth, who thwarted Messrs. Benjamin and Lature to the extent of his power, causing them by his opposition the loss of a million dollars. Senator Benjamin promises at an early day to set forth all the facts in their proper form, to be laid before the President of the United States.

It is further stated that Mr. Forsyth was over-reached by Mr. Soule, who is represented as the attorney of parties who, opposed to that transit route, the administration having sanctioned or advised the movement which has resulted in annulling the Sloo and Gary grants. It is reasonably inferred that our Government will take the conduct of Minister Forsyth into serious consideration. Senator Slidell has submitted Mr. Benjamin's letter to the President.

The United States Indian Agent at Fort Leavenworth has informed the Interior Department that the Mormons have initiated measures to control the trade with the Indians, by making settlements at every twenty or thirty miles. He calls on the Secretary of the Interior to remove them, saying that if this be not done, the Mormons will become exceedingly troublesome and defeat any policy our Government may adopt with the Indians.

It is plain that the Mormons are acting in that manner in violation of law.

Capt. Goldsboro had been ordered to serve on the third naval court of inquiry, in place of Commodore Skingham, relieved.

There is information in possession of the government relative to the complicity of Gen. Samuel Houston with an expedition supposed for invasion of Mexico, to help the inhabitants of that country, disaffected against the government. The information is received from rebel sources, the movements being conducted more secretly than usual, full information on the subject cannot be obtained. A letter has been received from Superintendent Magraw who had reached Scott's Bluff, and was progressing finely with his portion of the California wagon road. It is now positively known that Dr. T. C. Va., has been appointed 6th Auditor of the Treasury, in place of Phillips and James Madison Cuts, father-in-law of Senator Douglas, 2nd comptroller, vice Broadhead.

St. Louis, Sep. 23.

The proclamation of Gov. Walker relative to the October election in Kansas has been received. "Whilomaintaining the injustice exhibited. Lake appointment which excluded fifteen counties from participating in the election," the Governor attempts to exculpate himself from blame by declaring "that only four days remained, after he arrived in the Territory, to make appointment. Therefore the duty devolved upon others." He expresses the opinion "that no one can vote except those who are qualified under the Territorial law of the 29th of February last." Also under this law a Territorial law is not required as a qualification for voters for Governor.

The State troops will be stationed at the various voting places where violence is apprehended.

The Governor concludes with the hope that all officers will use their best exertions to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

No change in the river at this point. The rise above has not yet reached here, and we have no advices of its having improved the rapids. Nothing new from the Illinois or Missouri. Weather clear. Mercury 72.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 23.

The Interior Department has received official information that on the 25th of May last a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer creek, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie, and drove out a band of Sioux Indians from where the Indian agent, Mr. Tevis, had settled them in April and induced them to plant corn. This region of the country was assigned them by the treaty of 1851. The pretex under which these settlements are made is under a contract with the Mormon church to carry the mail from Independence to Great Salt Lake City. The number of Mormons who have settled in the valley of Deer creek is about 300. They have plowed and planted 200 acres of prairie, and are building houses for the accommodation of 500 persons, and have collected large herds of horses, cattle, and mules.

The agent adds—"I am powerless to control this matter, for the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress."

The General Land Office has taken measures, including the use of the telegraph, with a view of suspending patents on all warrants recently stolen from the land office at Fairbault, Minnesota.

The Treasury of the United States will purchase such certificates, of U. S. loans of 1842, 1847, and 1848, and the Texas indemnity 5 per cent stock as may be presented previous to the 1st of November, at the rates heretofore fixed and paid, together with the interest accrued in each case since the 1st of July.

DOESTICKS IN BOSTON.—The famous "Doesticks" has furnished the New York *Picayune* an account of his visit to Boston, from which the following extracts are made:

"I met ninety-nine extra size angle-worms locomotives at high pressure speed about a garden walk on a showery afternoon, and being perpetually backed back when they got to the edge, and compelled to cross each other's trail in innumerable directions, would, if the ground were soft and their every footstep plainly visible, draw on the garden walk aforesaid a tolerably accurate map of the city of Boston. It is crookeder than nine acres of ram horns, and has got more corners than a cord of cross cut saws. You see your friend, and you call out, 'Jones, wait a minute,' and you start to see Jones, thinking he is just across the street.

Misguided man! far distant Jones! you climb the hills, and turn ninety corners before you get within halting distance of Jones again.

The streets look as if they had been made by the same crooked maker who made the garden walk, and nobody had ever taken the trouble to straighten them out again. It looks as if some body had been building a lot of cities by contract, and the job hadn't come out even, and he had thrown down his remnants of streets, and odd ends of alleys, and little snippets of bits of lanes and avenues, and called it Boston. If any street in the town should be cut a straight mile in any direction, it would go through a dozen private parlors and forty-five public music halls. In fact, Boston looks as if first rate material for an excellent city had been melted and poured through a sieve on a side hill and left to cool.

NATIVE MOLASSES.—Our old friend WILLIAM KENNAN, dear Orangeburg—bye the bye one of the most wide-awake and enterprising farmers in the South—brought us on yesterday a bottle of *Syrup* which he had just made from the Chinese Sugar Cane. It was the result of his experiment, and was remarkably successful. It is very thick and clear, and of excellent taste—and was pronounced by a number of gentlemen who tried it, to be superior to the best "Golden Syrup." Great interest is manifested throughout our country in the success of all experiments of this kind, and from appearance they bid fair to be very satisfactory. We hope our Fair will encourage them, by immediately offering a handsome premium for the best specimen to be accompanied with the mode of manufacturing it, and which shall be published for general information.—*Mayville Eagle*.

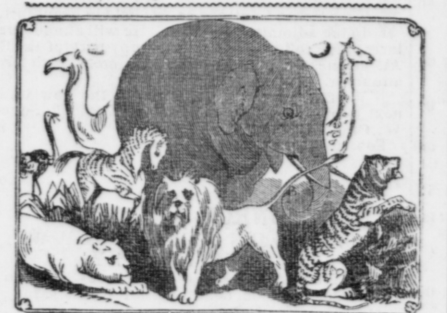
## THE GIRAFFE IS COMING

S. P. STICKNEY & CO'S  
GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS,  
UNITED WITH

BEAR DRESSAGE & CUS  
MENAGERIE  
AND  
CIRCUS!

One Consolidated Exhibition!  
THE LARGEST IN AMERICA!  
250 MEN AND HORSES!!!  
Only One Price to the whole!

MANAGER - C. L. WHEELER  
CLOWN, SAM LATEROP.



A FULL MENAGERIE  
Embracing all that is Rare and Instructive in the Animal World.

THE GIRAFFE!  
The greatest Natural Curiosity ever with a travelling Exhibition now attached to this mammoth enterprise—and is the

Only one Living  
in America,  
And may be seen WITHOUT  
EXTRA CHARGE.

HANNIBAL,  
THE MAMMOTH  
ELEPHANT!  
Weighing 15,000 lbs.

THE LARGEST PAIR OF  
Asiatic Lions  
Ever exhibited in any country.

DARING AND INTREPID COURAGE OF AN ARAB  
ENTERING THE  
Dens of the Lions, Tigers, &c.

In conjunction with the above extensive Zoological Department, the managers have added

A Chaste and Elegant Circus!



CONSISTING OF  
S. P. STICKNEY & FAMILY!  
Mlle. SALLIE, LA PETITE LILLA,  
MASTER ROBERT, and  
LITTLE SAM, yelet "Young America."

Mlle. E. M. DICKENSON,  
R. D. SLOWMAN, HERB SHIEL, LESLIE MAY,  
And MESSRS. EDWARDS, DOOLY, NAPOLEON  
RENTZ, FILKINS, &c.

A freshly trained stud of pure  
ARABIAN AND ENGLISH BLOODED HORSES!  
THE CELEBRATED TRICK PONIES!  
Black Jack, Dora, and Lightning.

SHERRIFF'S MILITARY BAND  
Will delight all lovers of Music.  
A MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION ON ENTERING TOWN  
For minute description, See large Pictorial, &c.  
O. J. FERGUSON, Agent.

PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.  
Persons living at a distance from the city are notified that should one o'clock in the afternoon a grand and rare ascension (by a young and beautiful lady, Mlle. Friedrick), will be made upon a single wire from the ground to the top of the highest flag-staff outside of Dressage & Co's mammoth pavilion, a distance of 200 feet—and 48 feet from the ground. This dangerous feat will take place outside the pavilion, and, of course, FREE TO ALL.

WILL EXHIBIT AT  
SHELBYVILLE, Monday, Sept.-mber 26th.  
FRANKFORT, Tuesday, September 27th.  
GEORGETOWN, Wednesday, September 30th.  
If doors open at 2 P. M. Admission 50 cents; Children and servants 25 cents.  
Sept. 18-19.

J. L. MOORE & SON  
Are receiving an unusually

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF  
FALL & WINTER GOODS,  
MANY STYLES ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY  
HANDSOME.

Their custom is of the best, consequently prices very low. Those wishing goods of superior quality at low rates, will do well to seek them a visit.  
Aug. 31, 1857-60.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,  
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Prolifer and Epidemic diseases.

To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of OXALIS, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the suffering upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE TRUST worthy of their aid, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of these classes of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, best cause.

The Directors, or a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much neglected cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatocoe, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation on Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope) FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
By order of the Directors  
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.  
Geo. FAIRBANKS, Secretary.  
Sept. 9, 1857-61.

## McLEAN'S



STRENGTHENING CORDIAL  
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelions, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.  
Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and cleanses the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Inward Piles, Acidity or Stickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chills or Stiffness, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Dependancy or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure all diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.  
This Cordial will never injure any one, and of the above diseases, as taken per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES  
Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES.  
Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of youth will mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.  
We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.  
EFFECT OF McLEAN'S CORDIAL.  
Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some inferior Sarsaparilla trash, which they are selling cheap, by saying it is just as good as McLean's. Beware of such. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One bottle of McLean's Strengthening Cordial is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LIMENT.  
The best Liment in the world for man or beast. Another Remarkable Cure.

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liment, Road for 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-3



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1857.

The St. Louis Leader, of the 27th ult., in a long article announcing the election of Stewart, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, uses the following language:

"And the Know-Nothings! They have fairly done for themselves this time. It is the first time that, in a Southern State—in a slave State—this party has attempted to obtain power and office by an open and shameless compact with the Black Republicans."

How strikingly the above sentence from the Leader contrasts with the reckless articles which have appeared in the Democratic organs in Kentucky during the last two or three years. The Leader declares that the recent election in Missouri was the first contest, in a Southern State, in which the Americans ever allied themselves with the Black Republicans. But ever since the organization of the American party the Democratic papers of this State, have charged that the Americans were not only allied to the Republicans, but in sentiment and doctrine substantially agreed with them.

It would be well for the Leader and the Democratic papers which copy the Leader's article, if they would inform the people of the Southern States who the Republicans are with whom the American party of Missouri are charged with having made "an open and shameless contract." If the National Democratic papers of that State have not most shamelessly falsified the facts of the case these Republicans are the same free soil Democrats of Missouri who always resisted the Old Whig party, and who, last fall, cordially supported Mr. Buchanan against Fillmore and Fremont. These Democrats compose the only Republican party which exists in Missouri, and it is their own allies and friends who to join the American party, surely National Democrats should not denounce Americans as Republicans because a large portion of the Democratic voters chose to cast their suffrages for the American candidate.

There is another very noticeable fact about the election in Missouri. While all the Democratic papers in Missouri were denouncing Rollins as an Emancipator and Republican, Rollins was the owner of thirty slaves—just twenty eight more than were possessed by the entire Democratic editorial corps of Missouri with their candidate for Governor thrown in. From this and similar facts it would appear to one not acquainted with Democratic tactics, that slavery in Missouri operates to the disadvantage of the slaveholder and to the advantage of the non-slaveholder—since the non-slaveholders profess to be the peculiar protectors of the institution and charge the slaveholders with conspiring against it. Whoever saw a lousing, good for nothing, loafing, money less, strolling Democrat—who never owned a negro and who has no prospect of ever owning one—who was not trembling with terror lest the wealthy and intelligent farmer, voting the American ticket, and owning a hundred negroes, would set those negroes free and go to work in his own corn-field?

Capt. John W. Leathers.—The worthy gentleman whose name is placed at the head of this paragraph has evidently become excited. Our readers will remember that the Captain, who is an old-fashioned genuine Democrat, was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Senator in Kenton county by an Old Line Whig, Mr. Fisk, whom he denominated as an interloper in the Democratic ranks. Subsequently Capt. Leathers ran against Fisk as an independent Democrat, and was defeated. Since that time a wordy war in the newspapers has been waged between Capt. Leathers and a Mr. George A. Yates, of Covington. In the Capt.'s last letter he applies to Mr. Yates the epithets of "political scavenger and whistling toot," "slide valve gasometer," "impudent pup," "irresponsible gassy scavenger," "renegade and contemptible, noisy blow toot." The Captain formerly "followed the river," and it will be perceived by the technical terms he applies to his antagonist that he has not entirely forgotten his old calling.

In speaking of the charge made by the Black Republicans that the Democrats of Pennsylvania were afraid of the discussion of the slavery question, the Louisville Democrat has the following:

"The way Democrats discuss these matters is very inconvenient to the brethren. They think it isn't fair. Democrats don't discuss the subject to suit them."

That is not the best of the joke. The way in which Democrats discuss the slavery question in one section does not suit the Democrats in another section of the country. The Democrats discuss the question in one way one year, but that way does not suit the Democrats themselves the next year.

The greedy cormorants who are at present living on the hopes of being able, at some future time, to live on the Federal patronage have many ways of introducing themselves to the notice of the Chief Executive. They have adopted the plan at this present moment of writing communications to some of the Democratic journals, puffing Mr. Buchanan's letter to the D. D.'s and the Professors of New Haven. These communications are often, doubtless, inclosed in letters to the dispenser of crumbs.

The Shelby News says that "probably it is not generally known that Shelby county contains the oldest tunnel in the United States of which we have any account, yet such is the fact. Would that our citizens would arouse themselves and finish the railroad from here to Louisville. Fully one half the work is done; and it is a slur on the enterprise of our citizens to permit the road to continue in the state it is now. Cannot a movement be made to have it finished? Let the will be manifested, and the way will be open."

Rev. Jas. B. Finley, one of the pioneer Methodist Ministers of the West, known as the "Old Chief," died at his residence at Eaton, Ohio, on Monday week. He had been a preacher for 48 years. He was a native of North Carolina.

Gen. George Rust, superintendent of the U. S. army at Harper's Ferry, under President Jackson, died in Baltimore on Friday. He was one of the defenders of that city in the war of 1812.

## New Movement by the Central Kentucky Banks.

We learn from good authority, says the Cincinnati Daily Times, that so great has been the demand for specie from the Central Kentucky banks, that they have refused to loan their funds to merchants who intend to purchase their goods in this city. The reason alleged by them is that as soon as their notes reach Cincinnati, they are thrown into the hands of our Third street brokers, and immediately sent home for redemption.

The reputation of the Kentucky banks is already well established, and in their own State are held equal to the gold. In our vicinity, there is not the slightest fears in regard to their ability to pay, but the premium on gold induces brokers to make a demand where it is most convenient, and where it will most certainly be responded to. In one case a large amount that had been loaned to a Kentucky merchant for the purpose of purchasing goods in this city, actually found its way back in the original packages for redemption, to the bank from which it was taken, several days before the merchant had returned to his place of business.

The Banks claim that they are acting on the defensive, and will continue to do so just as long as such an unjustifiable drain is made upon them. A little more than a year since we had a similar scene with the Indiana Banks, but in that case the trouble came from a lack of confidence in the people, who threw it into the hands of the brokers on that account. With the Kentucky Banks there is no such fear. They are known to be good for all their liabilities.

We can suggest but one remedy, and that is, that our merchants, as far as possible, hold on to such funds, and use every means to prevent them finding their way into the hands of brokers. We know that the money market is tight, and that our merchants are forced to use almost all their available funds, but nevertheless, as far as they can, we think it would be advisable to mitigate the evil we have referred to. Kentucky trade is important to our city, and we have always engaged a large portion of it, and in return we should do all we can to shield our neighbors from the drain that is now, we regret to learn, being made upon them.

[Communicated.] HARVEY, a valuable colored man belonging to Judge Manum Brown, was drowned in the river, near Macklin's wharf, on yesterday, (24th inst.) about 12 o'clock.

The circumstances attending this unfortunate accident were invested with unusual interest, calling forth a degree of heroism and self possession in two very small boys, but rarely exhibited by grown men. It seems that Yoder, the little son of Judge Brown, and William, a boy about the same age and son of Dr. Phythian, had discovered a wild duck on the opposite side of the river, and getting a gun were about crossing in a very small badly constructed plank boat, when they were joined by Harvey, who was followed by a pointer dog swimming the river. They crossed in safety, but on the return when about the middle of the stream Harvey, who could not swim, was amusing himself by playing with the dog and attempted to pull him into the boat. In an instant the boat was capsized and all three left struggling in the water. William, seeing another boat at the shore, struck boldly out for it, gained it although nearly exhausted, but back to the scene of struggle he reached it a moment too late. Yoder, in the meantime, kept close to Harvey, encouraging him by his voice—trying to hold him up in his arms, was twice carried down by the struggling man, got loose from him by some almost miraculous manner, darted around to his back, still endeavoring to keep him afloat and only left him when he had finally sunk from sight. He then pushed for the overturned boat, endeavoring to shove it to where he had last seen him, but the little fellow's strength was so exhausted by his efforts that he had barely strength left to keep his own hold on the boat. The two boys met together in the stream but their companion was gone forever. Seldom have we seen a more mournful group than when the boys had gained the shore. No men had arrived, but women and children who had witnessed the catastrophe were running up and down the bank in terror, and horror stricken. The little fellows, scarce less than two years old, were mourning over their fruitless efforts—"Oh mother," said Yoder, "if I had only been a man I could have saved Harvey—I held on to him as long as I could—I went down with him twice, but it was no use!" "And oh," said Billy, "if I had only had strength enough, if my clothes and big coat had not weighted me down I could have got to him—if he could only have kept up half a minute longer we would have saved him." Little boys—you had the will but not the power! In after years it may happen that the brave and self sacrificing qualities you displayed on this day may be called into action and be successful ly exerted in a cause worthy of the most exalted manhood. You have already proved yourselves worthy of the name of Kentuckians.

### AN EYE WITNESS.

THE ARGUMENT OF A JESUIT.—The Freeman's Journal, well known as the organ of Archbishop Hughes, is quite certain that if ever the Union is kept together, Protestantism must be got rid of as soon as possible! The recent meeting of the (Pro-slavery) New School Presbyterians, at Richmond—condemnation of the action of the (Anti-slavery) brethren at Cleveland—"sets" and sections" in practice and theory, at war with the Union—are cited as illustrations. The Archbishop's organ comes down severely upon Northern and Southern Presbyterianism in particular, and Protestantism in general. The sectional war between Protestant churches in this country, amuses and pleases the organs and subjects of the Romish Hierarchy.

A LIVE MAN SOLD FOR SOAP FAT.—A Spanish journal states that a son, whose father being in a state of idiotcy was a heavy burthen to him, gravely proposed to a neighbor to sell the old man, who was very fat, to be melted down into grease! The neighbor having consented, a bargain was struck for eight hundred rails, and the purchaser procured a large cauldron in which to boil the old man; but the authorities having heard of the atrocious affair, had the buyer and seller arrested.

COL. BENTON.—The St. Louis Republican of Monday says that Col. Benton was summoned to Washington City on Sunday, by dispatches stating that Col. Benton had experienced an unfavorable change in his health, and that his presence was deemed necessary. Col. Benton left in the afternoon train on Sunday, and will doubtless reach Washington on Monday.

For the Commonwealth.

DANVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1857.

DEAR GREEN: Being disappointed by not meeting you in Danville this week, and supposing you would like to hear something about the Commencement and the exercises connected with it, I have concluded to drop you a brief notice of it.

On Tuesday evening the Deological and Chamberlain Societies were addressed by the Rev. Mr. WORRELL, of Covington, Ky., on the subject of "Individual Responsibility." As this address will, perhaps, be published, I deem it unnecessary to add any comment, except to say that it was characterized throughout by good judgment and sound practical advice—during its entire delivery the speaker held his audience in fixed and earnest attention. This was followed by an address from H. M. SCUDDER—a student of the Theological Seminary—at the close of which he delivered the diplomas to the graduating members of the Chamberlain Society. Mr. Scudder's address was brief but very appropriate. He paid a passing tribute to the memory of the late President of the College, mentioned his extensive benevolence, his christian charity, his polished scholarship, his profoundness as a theologian, his success as a teacher and the many virtues which adorned his character all through life, and which rendered him so dear to all who knew him.

On Wednesday evening W. P. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Lexington, Ky., addressed the Athenaeum Society and delivered the diplomas. His subject, "The Study of History," was handled in a masterly manner; for profoundness of thought, depth of research, beauty of composition and earnestness of delivery, this far exceeded any of his former efforts. He fully came up to the high expectation of his friends and admirers.

On the same evening ROBERT J. WAGGONER, Esq., of Danville, Ky., delivered an address before the Deological Society, subject "Religion the Great Conservator of Society." The sentiment was conservative, the composition smooth and elegant; his closing remarks to the members of the society were very appropriate.

On Thursday morning an unusually brilliant assemblage filled the First Presbyterian Church to its utmost capacity, visitors from abroad, strangers from the surrounding country, youth, beauty and talent were present to witness the display of oratory. Mr. J. K. SUMRALL, of Mayslick, Ky., opened the exercises with an English Salutatory, and oration. It was well gotten up—elegant and appropriate. His remarks in reference to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Young were truly touching, the breathless attention of the audience showed how highly they appreciated every thing said of that good and great man—"Modesty of True Knowledge" was his subject—he discussed it in a very able manner, his argument throughout was clear and convincing, he spoke with extreme precision and directness and kept close to his subject. Mr. Sumrall is certainly a profound thinker and a close reasoner, his entire speech may be regarded as a model of chaste, clear and cogent reasoning.

All the performances of the morning were creditable and many of them excellent; my attention was directed especially to two. Mr. W. CROW, of Waverland, Ky., delivered a most excellent speech. His subject was "The Trial." His whole speech was characterized by his usual good sense. Fully did he prove the power of that Roman virtue, perseverance, which plucks success "E'en from the spear-proof crest of rugged danger." he set forth in good style the difficulties which every young man who enters the world, dependent on his own efforts, meets, and that it requires courage, confidence and perseverance to overcome them, that a wise Providence often permits difficulties to stand in the way that we may overcome them, and that only in overcoming them do we find happiness and success—for, the mind, like the body, gains strength and maturity by manly, vigorous exercise—his illustrations were very appropriate, his style vigorous and his delivery energetic, with him there is no such word as "fail." Eloquently did he urge upon his associates the necessity of sticking to their aim.

Stick to your aim; the mongrel's hold will slip, But only craves bars loose the bull-dog's lip; Small as he looks, the jaw that never yields, Drags down the bellowing monarch of the fields."

Mr. HORACE RICE, of Tennessee, followed Mr. Crow—subject, "Ill-regulated Public Spirit." He showed that the tendency of this spirit is to applaud successful revolutionizers and to herald abroad their names as the champions of human rights and human freedom—but to brand as fill-busters and wild fanatics all who fail in accomplishing any enterprise, no matter how just or how praiseworthy. He depicted in glowing style this "ill-regulated" and ill-directed spirit of the North, in its raving fanaticism has poisoned our politics—deranged public opinion—aroused sectional feelings—and that, spurred on by a false philanthropy, it has already gathered under the folds of its "black flag" thirteen States of the Union—that the South in self-defense, like the goaded lion, will soon be compelled to turn upon its pursuers, and, smarting under wrongs and insults, will hurl defiance full in their face and check their insolent aggressions.

Mr. J. G. SIMRALL, of Fayette county, Kentucky, commenced the exercises of the evening by delivering a Greek Oration. Some of the speeches of the evening I did not hear and cannot therefore describe them. I fortunately, however, did hear that of J. C. YOUNG, (son of the late Dr. Young,) of Danville Ky.—his subject was "The Huguenots of France." This was his first public effort, and nobly did he sustain himself. He carried a deep and lasting conviction to the audience of the superiority of his talents and eloquence, young as he is he showed that he has already drunk deep drafts from the pure fountain of eloquence. He, undoubtedly, is gifted with a mind of a very superior order and ere long will be foremost in the ranks of orators. JOSEPH BARRETT'S "Political Speech" was well received by the audience. It was a good burlesque on modern stump speaking and broke up the monotony of the protracted exercises.

All the speeches (which I heard) both in style and matter were so unexceptionable that only a "catcher at words" might venture to take exception. The graduates acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and well calculated to reflect honor upon Centre College. The exercises were agreeably varied by "soul stirring music" from Straus's Band and the whole scene was animated by the graceful forms of lovely women, whose sparkling eyes and smiling lips betokened the pleasure they enjoyed and the interest they took in the whole proceedings. The proceedings of the meeting held by the Alumni of the College will all be published and from them you can learn what action was taken in reference to the monument to be erected to the memory of Dr. Young. Yours, &c., VIATOR.

FROM FORT LARAMIE AND UTAH.—We have advices from Fort Laramie to the 23d of August. Capt. Van Vleet, of the Q. M. Department, who had been sent forward to Utah in advance of the troops, arrived at Laramie in ten days from Fort Kearney. It was expected that the Tenth Infantry would arrive at that post by the 5th of the present month, and the remainder of the command soon after. Our apprehensions in regard to the expedition are, we are sorry to hear, likely to be realized. The troops will be so late that it is feared by old sojourners at Fort Laramie that the entire command cannot get to Utah this season.

Col. Sumner has been out, our correspondent says, and as we already know, forty days on twenty days provisions, in search of the Cheyennes. Our correspondent, who is a discreet observer of what is passing on the frontier, where he has long lived, thinks that the breaking up of the Cheyenne Expedition will embolden the Indians, and make them ten times more troublesome than they have been.

It is represented to us that a great many people from Salt Lake have been met, and they all say that the Mormons are going to give us Jesse. This is, however, very questionable. One thing is pretty certain—the road is going to be very unsafe for small parties, unless the Government takes the matter in hand, and prepares itself to thrash everybody.

Three trains loaded with provisions had passed Fort Laramie for Utah, and on the 23d another train arrived, bound for the same place.—St. Louis Republican.

THE LAW OF THE RAIL.—The New York Court of Appeals has recently made some important decisions in railroad cases, which we will state in brief:

Dead-heads, it seems, can sue for injuries resulting from accidents. The Court holds that in all cases where a railroad company voluntarily undertakes to convey a passenger upon their road, whether with or without compensation, if such passenger is injured by the culpable negligence or want of skill of the agents of the company, the Court holds the latter is liable.—Norton vs. West-ern Railroad.

The bodily pain and sufferings of the victim of a railroad accident, as well as his medical expenses and direct pecuniary loss, are proper subjects for compensation.—Ransom vs. the Erie Railroad.

A carriage meeting a city car is not bound to turn to the right, the statute requiring carriages, when meeting in the highway, to turn to the right having no application to the meeting of rail-road cars with common vehicles in the streets of a city.—Hegan vs. 8th Avenue Railroad.

A conductor can eject a passenger for refusing to show his passage ticket, even if the conductor knows that the party has paid his fare.—Hillard vs. Erie Railroad.

ACCOUNTING FOR IT.—The St. Louis Leader speaks despondingly of the frightful immorality of the day as exhibited in our calendar of crime, more appalling even than that of England or of any other in the world, and thus states the cause of it: "The materialism and the passion for wealth and display which are the besetting sins of our respectable and non-criminal society furnish no adequate principle that can check the daily encroachment of viler passions upon the young. In good society, the delicacy of maidenhood, and the purity of the matronage, are yielding before the literature, the amusements, the dances and the extravagance in dress which now prevails. Society in America is approaching by rapid strides to a corruption like that of Rome just before Caesar was struck down, the Republic of France before Robespierre overthrew the monarchy. Our moral deterioration keeps pace with that marvellous material prosperity which makes us the wonder of the world."

A CHALLENGE TO MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.—Fat Cattle at the St. Louis Fair.—A Banter from Old Kentucky.—The St. Louis Intelligencer is authorized to make a banter from Isaac Snelley, Sr., of Lexington, Ky., to show the following fat cattle, four years old and over, from his farm in Lincoln county in that State, at the St. Louis fair, which will commence next week.

1. A mate of \$350 of plate for the three best fat bullocks or the five best fat cattle.

2. A match for \$100 of plate for the best speyed heifer or best single, or two best free martins.

One or all of the above banter may be taken, and must be closed by the morning of the 25th inst.

All the farmers of Missouri and Illinois are challenged to the ring. The contest to be decided by the regular judges of the St. Louis fair, or judges to be impartially selected by the president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

TO GET RID OF MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.—A thriving trader in Wisconsin, claiming the paternity of eleven daughters, greatly to the astonishment of his neighbors, succeeded in marrying them all off in six months. A neighbor of his, who had likewise several single daughters, called upon him. "I should like to know, friend," said he, "your secret of ready husband making with success?" "Pooh," said the other, "no secret at all. I make it a rule, after a man has paid attention to one of my girls a fortnight, to present upon him with a revolver, and simply ask him to choose between death and matrimony. You may imagine, continued he, which of the two they preferred." Very civil question, indeed, and no mit-tens at all in the case.

Some persons might think death preferable to marriage with the daughter of such a man. It is a question of doubt whether such (Lucifer) matches are made in Heaven.

Hon. A. G. Talbot, member of Congress from the Fourth District, of this State, is at the Galt House, in this city, at present.—Lou. Democrat.

Vell! Vot of it?

Captain Herndon, of the ill-fated Central America, had his life insured in the New England Mutual Insurance Company for \$5,000.

WALTERS v. Crutcher, Jessamine; reversed.

Orth v. Clutz, Greenup; affirmed.

Koons v. Koons, Greenup; affirmed.

Gray v. Dorch, Greenup; affirmed.

Wilson v. Herrin, Greenup; affirmed.

Ward v. Nash, Greenup; affirmed.

Allen & Co. v. Vanmeter, Clarke—were argued.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

McClintock v. Cantrell, Harrison; affirmed.

Jones v. Mount, Shelby; affirmed.

Summers v. Gilmore, Bullitt—appeal dismissed.

Orth v. Clutz, Greenup; reversed.

Wilson v. Herrin, Greenup; reversed.

Pike v. Norris, (2 cases), Mason; dismissed for failing to give security for costs.

ORDERS.

Fannin v. Stewart, Lawrence; affirmed.

Bowers v. Rhye, Lawrence; affirmed.

Tomlin v. Kinser, Lawrence; affirmed.

Vaughan v. Meadows, Johnson—were argued.

A FILIBUSTER STEAMER.—We learn that U. S. Marshal Rynders has received instructions to look out for and seize a steamer now fitting out in this port for another Nicaraguan filibuster expedition under General Walker. The Marshal is engaged investigating the matter. The steamer in question is expected to carry a batch of "emigrants" from this port, and touch off New Orleans for a company from that city.—N. Y. Post, 19th.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Large Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods.

TATE & CHINN are now receiving one of the largest stocks of new and fashionable goods ever brought to this market, which they intend selling as cheap as any house in this city. They would solicit the attention of the young men to their assortment of superior VESTINGS, CASIMERES, CLOTHS, &c. They have also in addition to their large stock of Dry Goods a handsome assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which the attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited. Give them a call, as you will certainly lose nothing by so doing.

September, 14, 1857.—tf.

WE are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

[Sept. 11.—tf.]

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Sept. 7.—tf.

WE are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUET as a candidate for Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

### New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES QUEENSWARE, &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857.—tf.

### New Goods!

R. W. BLACKBURN has received a large and handsome stock of FANCY, and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which are offered to purchasers on the very best terms. All orders to the East or adjoining cities, punctually attended to. Those wishing to pay Cash for Goods, cannot do better than to call on BLACKBURN. He will be receiving new Styles of Goods during the Season.

Aug. 31, 1857.—1m.

### Youghiogeny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELS, just received and for sale by

July 1.—tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

### NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 22, 1857.—4f. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

### Expeditio for Liberia.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857.

The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.

May 11, 1857.—6m.

### LOCUST HILL

#### FEMALE ACADEMY.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercises of this institution before

Monday, October 26th.

On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without intermission till the first of July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for winter wear.

### TERMS.

For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$140 00

For music, per session of forty lessons, 25 00

For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks, 5 00

B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Sept. 21.—3m.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JNO. HENSON, WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODWIN, do on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder ELLIAN HOKKINS, and have fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their delivery to the Jailor of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MAJOR BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

WILEY HENSON, about forty years old; five feet ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; quick spoken; slightly grey.

JAMES HENSON, about twenty years old; five feet ten inches high; spare built.

JAMES HENSON, about eighteen years old; five feet nine inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, I, as Commissioner appointed by the Court, will expose to sale, at the Court House door, at Frankfort,

On Monday, October 5th, 1857,

The remaining portion of the unsold land of S. F. J. Trabue, lying about five miles from Frankfort, and bounded by the lands of Graham's Heirs, Washington Hancock, and D. C. Freeman, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, with the stream Dry Run passing through one corner of it. Possession to be given the 1st day of March next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Equal instalments of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months from day of sale, bearing interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser having the record and effect of a sale in bond, and a lien retained upon the land for the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN RODMAN, Assignee of S. F. J. Trabue.

Sept. 1, 1857.—4f.

## AMERICAN CENTRAL R. R. LINE.



